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SEASON 1894-95.

Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our seeds are tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure prompt delivery in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally. It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby adding to the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each, \$1.75
25 lbs. " " \$4.50
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOM'S "NEW PARIS" LAWN MOWERS,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of any subject, it is distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper's issue not later than Three o'clock on the day prior to the publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learned on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address—"Telegraph," Hongkong.

DEATHS.

On the 10th September, 1894, at his residence, Fochow Printing Press Office, at Fochow 11.30 a.m., DORINDO DO ROZARIO, aged 52.
A. G. WONG, Road, Shanghai, on the 11th September, 1894, NELLIE, the infant daughter of John N. Hayward, of the China Island Mission, aged 7 weeks and 4 days.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LONDON, September 26th.

A second Japanese army corps of 30,000 men has embarked at Hiroshima for the seat of war, under the command of General Count Oyama, two, Minister of War. Its destination is kept secret.

The second squadron will escort the transport across the Yellow Sea, after which the first squadron will act as their escort to their destination.

A BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

A Chinese warship has seized the British steamer *Pathan* and taken her to Keelung, North Formosa. The Chinese authorities allege that she was carrying munitions of war at the time she fell into their hands.

ANOTHER TYPHOON!

We are indebted to the courtesy of Señor Don Enrique Ortiz, Spanish Consul at this port, for the following telegraphic information, received from the Government of Manila:—

"MANILA, September 26th,

5.15 p.m.

There appears to be another depression to the south-east of Luzon.

September 27th,

6 a.m.

The depression announced yesterday struck the island of Luzon early this morning from the south-east. It will probably pass over Manila to-day. This typhoon appears to be moving from S.E. to N.W. We do not yet know if it will change its direction on entering the China Sea.

The typhoon is moving slowly and in the same direction as given in the telegram despatched at 6 a.m.

The Acting Director of the Observatory states in the weather forecast issued this morning that, at 10.25 a.m., a typhoon was situated to the south-east of Polina, and that moderate to strong north-east winds and fair to showery weather may be expected here during the 24 hours ending at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British gunboat *Fivabrand* left here yesterday afternoon for a cruise.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa*, from China, arrived in London on the 25th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of India* arrived at Vancouver on the 26th inst.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another part of this issue, the "Bokhara" buoy has been replaced in its usual position.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Chikago* took away nearly 270 Japanese passengers to Japan from Shanghai on Friday last.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ostende*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 25th inst.

The tea steamer *Sikh*, which left Yokohama on the 25th ult., arrived at Tacoma on the 8th inst., reached Chicago on the 19th, and at New York on the 23rd.

The Peruvian barque *Yapan*, which sailed for Callao on the 21st inst., arrived here this morning owing to slight damage sustained in the recent typhoon and the approach of yet another "breze."

FROM THE ORIENT.—The Sultan—I am to be married next Monday and again on Friday next. Won't you grace, by your presence, at least one of my weddings? The Shah—How provoking! Have weddings of my own for both dates.

THUS THE N. C. Daily News of the 22nd inst.—It will be learnt with pleasure that the British gunboat *Pigmy* has been sent to Newchwang. The Admiral with the rest of the fleet left Choochow just before the news of the action at the Yalu arrived.

OVER forty steamers were recently "laid up" in the Tyne, of which two are 5,000-ton deadweight boats, one quite new and the other built last year. Eight of the other large steamers "laid up" have also all the latest improvements, and were built since 1890.

AN "express" was issued to-day notifying that no train will run after 8 p.m. to-morrow, on account of the cable having been cut and preparations made for the new cable to be tested by the Government at 6 a.m. on Saturday morning. On Saturday the cars will resume running as usual.

A FULL report of the public meeting held this afternoon in connection with the recommendation that the services of the volunteers during the plague should be properly recognized by the Government and the community, and which proved one of the greatest successes that even this Colony has ever known, will appear in the next issue of this paper.

THE Acting Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, courteously informs us that he has received a telegram from Head Office, London, advising that at the approaching meeting of shareholders, the Directors of the Bank will recommend a dividend for the half year ending 30th June last at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax.

TO-NIGHT Allison's Vaudeville will give at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, under the auspices and in the presence of Governor Sir William Robinson, Major-General Digby Barker, and Commodore Boyer, R.N., one of the best shows that Hongkong has ever seen. The comedietta "A Happy Pair," the travesty sketch "A Modern School of Acting," the sparkling dialogue "Immense's Strategem," the clever and amusing farce "Hard to Kill," in addition to Mr. Allison's interesting photograph exhibition, Mr. Boyer's comical and piano obligato, and above all, Sonnetta Dolores' most graceful and unique Serpentine Dance, form a programme which ought to fill the Theatre twice over. Last night's performance, which was artistically an unqualified success, will be fully reviewed in our next issue.

THE following sailing vessels are on the berth here for New York:—*Jay, Susquehanna, Wm. H. Smith, H. Hackfeld, Lillian L. Robbins, George S. Homer, Wm. F. Roach, and the historical ship Wandering Jew*, due here shortly from the United States with a cargo of kerosene oil.

SEVERAL charters have recently been fixed by local shipbrokers for vessels running between Japanese coal ports and Hongkong at full rates, notwithstanding the material increase in the price of coal at Moji, Nagasaki and other well known coaling ports in the Land of the Rising Sun.

News has been received by the British Minister at Peking of the execution of the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Wylie, of Newchwang. As the punishment was prompt, and on the spot where the outrage was committed, it ought to have a good effect and satisfy even the hysterical Editor of the *China Gazette*.

RECENT news from Japan is to the effect that the Japanese Government is contemplating the issue of a notification prohibiting the export of coal, but Messrs. Lamka and Rogers, in their freight circular issued to-day, state that nothing is yet definitely known of the policy of the Mikado's advisers in this connection.

DURING the past fortnight rates of coast freight between this port and Saigon have receded from 20 to 17½ cents per ton, owing chiefly to grain having become scarce, and consequently very dear, in Cochin China. For Bangkok, however, tonnage is in great demand and rates are firm at 21 and 25 cents per picul.

We understand that the abductees, S. A. Rahman, and his brother-in-law Dehenia, whose fight was referred to recently in these columns, have been arrested in Kudat, British North Borneo. It is highly probable that they will arrive here by the "Blue Funnel" steamer *Memnon* this evening or to-morrow morning.

THE demand for suitable coasting steamers, recently mentioned in these columns, still continues, and during the past week several steamers have been "fixed" at highly profitable rates, notably the *Whelan* and *Devenue* from Moji to Hongkong, and the *Amigo* for \$4,400 per month for twelve months, and the *Swallow* and *Freja*, both on monthly charters of \$5,000 and \$5,300 respectively.

SEVEN hundred and fifteen survivors from the wreck of the ill-fated Chinese transport *Chuan*, late *Whaan*, arrived at Tientsin on the 23rd instant on board the Chinese transport *Cass*, but could not land on the "Beautiful Isle" owing to the heavy sea running on the bar at that port. The *Cass* was therefore headed for the *Beaumont*, near which she subsequently made the port and landed her cargo of "braves." According to information received from the Douglas Co.'s steamer *Thales*, Captain H. Baiburst, which arrived here this morning from Tientsin, Captain Jensen, the master of the *Cass*, reported having left Shingon Island, the scene of the wreck of the *Chuan*, on the 22nd inst., and making straight for Tientsin, the port to which the *Chuan* was bound when she came to grief on the 16th inst.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Fochow under date 23rd instant says:—"The latest movement set on foot in this out of the way place is nothing more nor less than a miniature P.W.D., which is to be known as the Public Works Committee. It is proposed that this body shall take the place of the antiquated Fochow Road Trust, and conduct the business of local postal services. In reference to the latter an "express" was issued a day or two ago, inviting the members of the community to forward designs to Mr. R. W. Mansfield, the Chairman of the Committee, for twelve designs for postage stamps of the following denominations:—Two for half-cent and one for one cent; one each for 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 40 cents stamps, and a design for half-cent stamps for newspapers. A prize of \$5 for each design selected by the Committee is offered. In the course of a week or two we shall probably know who the fortunate designers are. Where is the alphabetical "Shin," F.R.I.B.A., etc? This would indeed be a glorious chance for him to show the "young idea" how to draw.

The Sanitary Board will meet to-morrow afternoon at 4.15.

Orders of the Day.—Mr. Francis, pursuant to notice, will move—"That the management of Water Works be transferred to the Sanitary Board as the Water Authority."

Mr. Leigh, pursuant to notice, will ask—"What steps, if any, are being taken by the Government to provide a suitable site, properly laid out, for the accommodation of the squatters who are likely to be turned out from Island Lot 1,018, and if so, will this site be ready by the expiration of the month's notice given to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.?"

Agenda.—(1) Mortality Return for week ended the 23rd September, 1894. (2) Letter from Surgeon-Major James concerning his departure from the Colony. (3) Surveyor's reports upon the condition of drains at (a) Nos. 2-35 (even Nos.), Wing Wo Street, Nos. 1-23 (odd Nos.), Wing Shing Street; (b) Nos. 10-17 (even Nos.), East Street; (c) Nos. 70-101 (odd Nos.), First Street; and 308-320 (even Nos.), Queen's Road West. (4) Application for permission to erect urinals at the Stag Hotel. (5) Correspondence concerning the working of the Drainage By-laws.

DEATH OF BISHOP RAIMONDI.

We regret to learn that Dr. Raimondi, Bishop of Aconito and for many years the guide, philosopher and friend of the Roman Catholic community of Hongkong, died at one o'clock to-day.

A solemn requiem in honour of the dead will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the funeral will leave there at 4 p.m. We trust to be able to give a brief account of the career of Dr. Raimondi in our next issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily assume the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir,—Having read in your issue of the 25th ult. of the disastrous loss to life and property caused by the typhoon that raged here on Tuesday, which as you rightly say was caused mainly by the wholly insufficient warning given by the Observatory, I would like to ask how it is that this institution, which was established in order to give timely warning to the whole seafaring community, should be so utterly inefficient? Who was to blame? Surely a capable man with every convenience in the way of scientific instruments and telegraphic communication should be able to give fair warning of approaching storms, instead of giving through the faces of a few men which is already upon us. There must be some fault given somewhere, and the sooner the Observatory is looked into and a competent meteorologist put in

charge, the better will it be for the community at large.

Yours, etc.,

BRI TISH MARINER.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1894.

[Our correspondent should by this time be aware that several abortive attempts have been made to straighten things up in "Dobson's Cave," but they have proved just as abortive as have the alleged attempts of the Retrenchment Commission to check the squandering of the public funds. We are not without hope, however, that something in the nature of much-needed reform will be effected in the not far distant future, for it is abundantly manifest that public interests have been trifled with to an extent which is alike disgraceful and intolerable.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

September 22nd.

By the latest reports from Japan, the Japanese loss in killed and wounded at Ping-yang was one thousand, and the Chinese six thousand. The Japanese are marching towards Yichow (Wiju) on the Korean side of the Yalu river, whither they have been preceded by nine thousand men who left Ping-yang with their arms, and three batteries of horse artillery, before the Japanese attack. It is reported that at Anju, a city some fifty miles to the north of Ping-yang, there is a force of between ten and fifteen thousand Chinese, who are not likely to await the arrival of the Japanese, while at Yichow there are supposed to be twenty-five thousand Chinese.

In connection with the war we may mention, but we give the news with all reserve, that it is reported that Count Cassini has been recalled, or is at last going on leave, and that Mr. Hirovov, from Tokyo, succeeds him as Russian Minister at Peking.

It seems incredible that in a fight between some twenty-four modern men-of-war, lasting six hours, only eight vessels at the outside were totally destroyed. The many books and pamphlets, etc., that have appeared lately predicting the results of a collision between modern fleets have led us to expect that the survivors from such a conflict would be counted by one's and two's, not that two-thirds engaged would escape.—N. C. Daily News.

THE CHINESE TRANSPORTS SAFE.

We have been kindly informed by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company that they received a telegram at about 6 p.m. from Tientsin, stating that the Chinese transports are all safe in Port Arthur. The delay in getting an answer was owing to the large amount of traffic on the line.

Our morning contemporary issued the following "Extra" this afternoon, from their special correspondent:—

THE NAVAL FIGHT AT THE YALU.

Tientsin, September 21st.

The wounded officers of the Chinese fleet who have arrived at Tientsin confirm the original report of the engagement on the 17th instant. The Chinese fleet arrived at the Yalu river on the 16th in the afternoon, remaining ten miles outside while the transports unloaded. On the morning of the 17th the sight of the smoke, and at eleven, the Japanese were seen approaching in two columns. The Chinese fleet steamed out to meet them in two columns converging on the flagship. The Japanese fleet consisted of twelve ships, and the Chinese had ten. The Chinese Admiral opened fire at six thousand metres, the shot on both sides falling short, the effective range being five thousand metres. The Chinese endeavoured to close, but were prevented by the superior speed of the Japanese. The latter, keeping mostly two miles off, manoeuvred admirably, making splendid practice with their long-range quick-firing guns. The Chinese ship *Chihyuen*, Capt. Tang, early in the fight closed with the enemy at full speed, intending to ram. Whether rammed or torpedoed, the Japanese ship turned round and sank, when four Japanese ships closed round the *Chihyuen* and sank her. She was then under the water line and went down with all hands, including Mr. Purvis, the engineer. The battle raged furiously round the flagship *Tingyuen* and consort, the *Chenyuen*, and Mr. Nicholls, gunnery officer of the *Tingyuen*, was killed. The Japanese *Kan* received some damaging shots at close quarters, enveloping her in smoke, after which she was not seen. Some of the gunners tended specially to the *Kan* and succeeded in setting her on fire, but she was not seen to sink. At five o'clock the five Japanese ships remaining in action turned and fled; the Chinese pursued them, but failed to overtake them. It is reported that the next morning the Japanese torpedo flotilla returned, and torpedoed the stranded ships.

The total casualties to the Chinese fleet are easily as stated in the 20th. The Japanese casualties are uncertain, as none saw the whole field, every man being busy on his own ship. On comparing the various evidence, it seems certain that four Japanese ships were destroyed and the remainder badly injured.—*Mercury*.

THE CHINESE VERSION OF THE BATTLE.

The *Shanghai* states:—Our Chinese Fleet achieved a victory over the Japanese in Korea Bay, and we know that Admiral Ting and Captain von Hanneken are still in the warships doing their duty, so that they have not received very serious wounds in the naval battle of the 17th instant.

Our news translated all the foreign papers in Shanghai which report that China has been beaten both on land and sea, and that the Japanese have obtained a complete victory, and they honour Japan as a military, or powerful nation in the Far East. We do not believe a single word of such representations, for the Japanese certainly have lost several warships, and it is not probable that they will be able to recover them. The Japanese lost one ship in the battle and only a few slightly damaged. How can they say so? Because the Chinese fleet is much stronger and larger in size, and in number than the Japanese fleet, and this fact is known to the whole world, so such a rumour is only to minimize and conceal the loss of the Japanese sailors or war-ships for the present time.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

CHEFOO, September 19th.

Yesterday the fleet sailed for Korean ports, according to the *Pigmy*, which left the previous day for Newchwang. The *Admiral* remains here for the present. The fleet is expected back about the 1st of October. The French *Agrippa* *Bayard* came in shortly before the departure of the British squadron, and exchanged salutes.

NOTINGS ON KOREA.

YANKIES IN THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

It is not generally known that some of the most important offices in the Peninsular Kingdom are held by American citizens, and for years American influence there has to a certain extent and in some direction (notably in the direction of Korean autonomy) overshadowed that of the other Treaty Powers.

The Koreans, from the King down to the poorest of his subjects, seem to have the most profound and sincere esteem and affection for the United States, which country they appear to consider as their only true friend. They know that American interest in Korea is not a selfish

one, and that the United States does not wish to extend its territorial possessions at their expense. It is, therefore, not altogether surprising that the King should have selected Americans for the most important offices in his Government.

Commenting on this subject the *Yokohama Herald* in a recent issue has the following, which is sufficiently accurate to merit reproduction in the columns at the present juncture. The most prominent and interesting figure among these Americans in the Far East is that of General Charles W. Le Gendre, who, during the Civil War, commanded a New York regiment. Soon after the war he was sent to Amoy as Consul-General, and there distinguished himself as a diplomatist. It is well known that later he commanded the military operations in the campaign against Formosa. In 1867 he gave up his office and went to Japan, where he arrived at the beginning of the great Civil War, during which the Mikado and the Shogun fought for supremacy to the bitter end. For centuries Japan had continually two rulers at a time the Mikado, who was Emperor only in name, and who lived nearly alone and in the greatest retirement, if not almost in poverty, in his castle at Kyoto, and the Shogun, or great military chief, who had usurped the power of the Emperor and ruled in his name. The latter was supported by the most powerful of the Daimios, noblemen who resided in fortified castles, and the higher officials of the empire.

When Admiral Perry and his fleet anchored in Japanese waters it was with the Shogun and not with the Mikado that the Admiral negotiated the treaty, which was the first step made by Japan toward opening its harbours to foreigners. Many Japanese of high rank and the people at large did not approve of this new policy, as they were anxious to keep foreigners away from their country. The friends of the young Mikado saw the opportunity and began to excite the people against the Shogun, who had usurped the authority of the Mikado, and urged him to call the Shogun to account. This was the beginning of a terrible civil war. It is strange to realize that at that time the Mikado and his friends were altogether against progress and the adoption of civilisation, but what is still stranger is that the Mikado found himself victorious, and when the Mikado suddenly changed his mind on this matter, and adopted European ideas, and signed treaties with foreign nations on a large and much more liberal scale than the Shogun had ever thought of doing.

Many believe that General Le Gendre did much, both to help the Mikado to win and then to change his disposition toward foreigners. Certain it is that after the Mikado was victorious he and his advisers, one of whom was the General, began to "civilize" Japan with a haste not unknown in the history of the world. The ruler took the title of Emperor, and his Ministers began the work of giving to the country military and naval schools, a post office and telegraph service, a constitution, chamber of deputies, a senate, etc.

For several years the General remained at Tokyo, the new capital of Japan. He made all the arrangements and plans for the Japanese campaign against Formosa, when they covered themselves with glory. When, later on, European nations forced China's Emperor to receive their embassies, Japan also sent one, but the Chinese decided that they would not receive it, as the Japanese were "not men, but the descendants of monkeys," the General left Tokyo in haste and went to Peking. No one has ever known exactly what he did, but the fact is that the Japanese Embassy was received first, and even before those of England and France. The following very amusing story is told in this connection: Once the General was having a hot discussion with some Chinese officials, and in spite of all his efforts he could not obtain from them what he wanted. To all he had to say the Chinese would answer: "We have expressed our master's will."

"Your master! Your master!" at last shouted the General very angrily. "Can he do this, your master?" And taking out his glass eye (for he lost one during the American Civil War) he threw it in the air, caught it again, quickly put it back in its place and looked at the terrified Chinese. Of course they did not know the eye was of glass, having never heard of such a thing, and they became so terribly afraid of man who had such a power that they quickly agreed to everything he wished.

Li Hung-chang hates and greatly fears the General, whose wonderful ability he recognizes. Speaking of the General he once exclaimed: "He is the devil himself."

"What would you do to him should he fall into your hands?" he was asked.
"Hang him to the first tree," was the quick reply.

Some four or five years ago the General began to take great interest in the complicated Korean questions, and he left Japan to go to Seoul as Vice-Minister of the Home Affairs of Korea. Ever since then he has been struggling in the most magnificent way to keep Korea free from the iron claws of the Japanese, Chinese and Russians, and so far he has succeeded. He must doubtless be feeling a most active part in the events now taking place.

The legal adviser of the King is Mr. Grant-house, formerly United States Consul-General at Yokohama. He is a Californian and was formerly the law partner of Senator Stewart of Nevada.

General Dyer and Colonel Nienstead are two Americans who command the small part of the Korean army which is armed with modern weapons. It must be admitted that these Korean soldiers amount to very little at the present time, but the people of Korea are very brave, and will in time make splendid soldiers. Dr. Allen, now secretary of the United States Legation, and a man who is acquainted with Korea and Korean affairs, was for many years the King's physician.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is not prepared to admit that Dr. Allen is "the man who is best acquainted with Korea and Korean affairs," but will concede that the ex-minister, who was at one time Secretary of the Korean Legation in Washington, probably knows more about Korean political intrigues than most of his diplomatic colleagues in the "Land of Morning Calm."

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, September 22nd.

There is a rumour current that the F. A. M. & D. Society are preparing a comedy for representation at no very distant date.

In spite of Wednesday night's thunder storm and the rain which might have been supposed to clear the air, the weather is still close and oppressive, and we understand that is a good deal of sickness amongst the natives.

Reports continue to reach us from several places in the country of the danger of the farmers of saving their crops through want of rain. It has come now, but it is doubtful whether in many districts it has come in time.

The Treaty of the Board of Foreign Trade, has issued a proclamation intimating to Chinese and Japanese merchants that although war has been declared and is going on between the two countries there will be no interference with trade, and that there need be no interruption in the usual course of business.

Fochow Printing Press and publisher of the *Fochow Daily Echo*, which occurred at his residence on the 19th instant, in the 54th year of his age, after a prolonged illness. Mr. Razile was one of the oldest local residents at this port, having established himself in business here in 1864. His many fine qualities of character gained for him the respect of all who knew him. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss.

The funeral cortege of the late Mr. G. Pettick, Sen., passed from Messrs. Paul Pettick & Co.'s store to the Methodist Cemetery at 3 o'clock p.m. last Saturday, the 15th inst., quite a number of people attended; there must have been over 350 including the native Christians and Missionaries of the various missions, the U.S. Consul and Mr. Francis the French Consul. This is the largest funeral procession we have ever witnessed in Fochow. Mr. Pettick was a very old resident of Belize, British Honduras, for over 20 years and had gained the esteem and respect of all those who had come in contact with him, and his sudden death is deeply deplored by all his friends. In addition to his long residence in Central America, he was a faithful Christian for over 50 years. He was born in 1814 and baptised in 1844. He was a very strong teetotaler all his life, and died at a very honorable age, 80 years old.—*Echo*.

Japanese attempt to make the country around them the seat of war, since it may happen with them with the Taling rebels in 1853-4, the proposed seat of war being too wet to sit down on.—N. C. Daily News.

TIENTSIN.

THE CHINESE ENTRAPPED.

TIENTSIN, September 19th.
The telegram from Peking, dated the 19th, telling of the battle at Kelching between the Chinese and Japanese, was confirmed yesterday. From this late news it seems that the Japanese laid a trap for General Wei. When they met him at Kelching, they retreated, in order to allow time for the troops landed in the river to get to his rear. General Wei had 2,500 men to fight 4,000 in his front and 6,000 in his rear. Though all the Chinese were either killed or taken, the Japanese too, had lost heavily.

From Peking I learn that the favorite eunuch, Pi-shouli, of the Empress Dowager is dead. This eunuch came here in 1886 with Prince Chun, and from that time has been a special favourite of Li Hung-chang.

Today, the three Chinese arrested last month at the Ordinance Department for complicity with the Japanese, are to be beheaded outside the West gate. The one taken in the Naval Secretariat, Yu, is to be placed in a cage to be left to die. Many Chinese and foreigners are going to see this. The Japanese, who have given the names of several foreigners who assisted him, and have received pay from him, as well as the name of 16 small officials. So far as is known at present, this is the only one being treated.

It is said that Li Hung-chang has asked to be allowed to go to Korea in place of his Majesty's going. By the end of this month the Japanese are not given out of there. The answer has not yet been received, but preparations are being made to allow him to carry out this plan.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

(COMPILED FROM MANY SOURCES.)

People without faults have no friends.
It takes a steady man a long time to come up. Don't wait for the wagon while the walking is good.

Nothing so needs reforming as other people's habits.

The girl who laces merely does it as a matter of form.

Some people spend their lives making concessions.

Patient people are sometimes frightfully worthless.

The calendar is a reminder that our days are numbered.

Some very good-looking people are deformed on the inside.

All persons old enough to bear arms should be vaccinated.

The man who is "driven to drink" usually has to work hard.

Give some men rope enough and they will start a jump-shop.

Advice is like medicine—a man would rather give than take it.

The Congressman at large is a terror to the Serpentine.

A duke is a gentleman who tries to behave in a lady-like manner.

Tipton says you never know how empty a man is until he's full.

An ounce of keeping your mouth shut is worth a pound of explanation.

The devil has trouble in introducing himself to people who are busy.

A tree seems more oolite in winter because you can see its boughs.

Many people devote too much of their time to miscellaneous thinking.

Never lose sight of an honorable enemy; he will make a good friend.

Chiropractors say the financial stringency has affected their corn crop.

It seems that the good points of some people have all been broken off.

After all, the love-knot is the top-knot on the head of human happiness.

It sometimes costs more to keep up a big reputation than it is worth.

Never argue your opponent into a close corner if you want him to love you.

The man who talks most about hard times does most to make them hard.

An error is more dangerous in proportion to the degree of truth it contains.

Every man has as much right to kill himself as he has to live a useless life.

Ruthven: The shoe is a very singular fish. I think, mamma. Mamma: What is there so strange about him, Ruthven? Ruthven: Why, no matter how fat he is, he is all bones, just the same.

A Georgia undertaker has adopted a novel method for increasing his business. His advertisement reads: "Funerals on the installment plan. Two dollars a week will bury your best friend."

As much as She Could Admit—Mr. Wickwire: Now, my dear, you must admit that Mrs. Wickwire looked exceedingly well in her new gown. Mrs. Wickwire: Yes, she did look very well on her.

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Aggravating Filopancy—Butler: Mrs. Cohen! Mr. Jones—Which Mrs. Cohen is that? Not Mrs. Cohen who Isaacson? Mrs. Brown—Evidently not. Mrs. Cohen was returned, I should think!

Where It Comes In—Paw, in there any difference between a cold and influenza? "If the doctor calls it a cold the bill is about \$4. If he calls it influenza it's about \$5. The difference is \$1, my son."

Little Miss Muggs (haughtily)—My mother remembers when your grandfather used to saw wood for her mother. Little Miss Froelicks (deftly)—I suppose he did it for the poor old soul, out of charity.

Little Dick (stuck in better stop going to school. Father: Why so? Little Dick: We're got to studying about words now, and if I learn to pronounce everything the way the dictionary says nobody will know what I'm talking about.

Judge: You are charged with selling milk, sir, that was 30 per cent. water. That isn't honest milk. Prisoner: Heaven forbid that I should offend your honor, but all men are 30 per cent. water and yet there are some honest men.

The other day a young man gave a reason for not dancing, the spirit of which might be made to apply to a great many fallacies in life. "I should like to dance," he said, "and I should like to dance."

The real estate man grows wealthy by knowing just the right thing to do when everybody is selling him a lot.

The most serious trouble in some towns is, that there is nobody to enforce the ordinances against the officials.

A Good Knot—It is well married? "Yes," said Willie Wiggins. "Deah! Deah! You should say so. She's been trying for years to get divorced and can't."

If some men were to lose their fortunes in the same way they gained them, they would insist on somebody going to jail.

High characters from high life are drawn. A saint in craps is twice a saint in lawn.

He—Did you say the furniture was Louis XIV? She—Yes. Why? He—The bills suggest the Right Terror.

And do you ever invite your poor relations to visit you? "Oh, yes, indeed! You see, they are all too poor to get here."

Judge—Can't you and your husband live happily together without fighting? Mrs. Mulcahy—No, yer anner; not happily.

"What do the physicians think of the ossified man?" "They think he will remain ossified."

"Then he is likely to die hard."

A society with the cognomen of "Improved Order of White Men" would receive the cordial endorsement of the average wife.

"Is your daughter fond of the piano, Hicks?" "No; she's very unkind to our piano. She beats it two hours a day at least."

Stuyvesant—Half the world never knows how the other half live. Madison—That's what comes of living in the without an air shaft.

Griggs—Did you ever realize anything in the German language? Briggs—Yes; I tried five times and realized that I was an idiot.

First Helms—Reggie engaged! Well he needed money. Second Helms—The fool and his money are soon married in our set.

Eastern Girl—We have the cradle that my grandfather was rocked in. Western Girl—We have the boots that my grandfather died in.

Elise—I always knew he was too timid to propose. Allice—But he got married a short time ago. Elise—Yes, but he married a widow.

Oldy Slater—Clara, I'm surprised to see you soak your bread in the gravy; it's exceedingly bad form. Clara—Well, it's awfully good taste.

We are reminded when we lay our head on the pillow at night that those most interested in our welfare during the day had something to sell.

Twenty grains of quinine will make a man almost totally deaf. Here's good food for the man whose wife drags him around to musical teas.

Just Wanted to Know—Time 2 a.m.—Wife—John! John makes no answer. Wife—John! John! John—Uh! What? Wife—Are you asleep?

"When we do not spend our money," says an old gentleman, "we are economical; when other people do not spend their money, they are silly."

Waiting—Ada—No; Priscilla will never marry unless she finds her ideal. Ida—What sort of a man is her ideal? Ada—A man who will propose.

Not the National Game—Traveller—Is football, then, the national game of this country? O'Rourke—Now! There's hardly anybody plays it but Americans.

Mayor (introducing his family to new perfect)—Here are my wife and daughter. I would beg your Excellency to observe that the elder of the two is my wife.

After all, it is the condition of trade that regulates the fashions. Nearly all kinds of garments are worn longer in dull times than in prosperous ones.

The Teacher—Johnny, you may tell the class where North America is on the map. The Brooklyn Scholar—It's right west of Greater New York.

He—I like the room, and perhaps I'll hire it, but I hope no one in the house plays the piano? Landlady—Only my young-pet daughter, and she's only just beginning.

Speaking of the what-would-you-do-if-you-were-a-man question, it was an unfeeling woman who said she supposed she would make a fool of herself like any other man.

He has noticed," says Uncle Mose, "dat de man set won't do nothin' less'n he's paid fer it. It will do anything, so matter how mean it am, pervidin' he do get paid fer it."

Prolonged Suffering—Mr. McBride—They say that poor Winebiddle is dying by inches. Mrs. McBride (with deep concern)—Is he? And he is such a tall young man, too!

Small Kentuckian—Paw, what is this yah awarin' off that the newspapers air talkin' about nowadays? Paw—I don't know. I don't maktah, anyway. It's just some Yankee custom.

It is a funny Georgia editor who perpetrates the following: "A Kentucky woman named Munns has perhaps married. She is a Baptist preacher, licensed to perform the ceremony."

"Folks is always maktin' fun of de fellows dat de world calls 'has-beens,'" said Uncle Mose, "but I looks to me lak it am a heap better for a man to be a has-been dan to be a nebbew waz."

"Mr. Winterbottom, you have been coming to see me for a long time. I take it you granted your intentions are serious?" "Miss Burkston, aren't you rather—hum—begging the question?"

HARD UP AS EVER.

The days are getting longer fast. Beneath the sun's great lever.

But man's poor hard-up man, alas! Is just as short as ever.

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dance, only the music puts me out and the girl gets in my way.

"Cholly's in disgrace at the club again!" said Willie Wiggins. "Deah! Deah! You don't say so. He's always in trouble, isn't he? It was only last week that he came out with his trousers rolled up."

"How?" "This morning he forgot to brush and comb his chestnut hair."

Hall—It's all right to talk about those rich girls who marry foreign noblemen. The problem is the ones who take all the chances.

Ball—How is that? Hall—Why, the girl takes her husband for better or worse, richer or poorer. Nine times out of ten she knows he can't be any poorer or any worse. What has she to lose?

The little boy had come in with his clothes torn, his hair full of dust and his face bearing unmistakable marks of a severe conflict. "Oh, Willie! Willie!" exclaimed his mother; "you have disheveled me again. How often have I told you not to play with that wicked Stapleford boy?"

"Mamma," said Willie, wiping the blood from his nose, "I look as if I had been playing with anybody."

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hyphosphites is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophulous, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have had Scott's Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrophulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."

A. Temple Perkins, 22, Lushington Park, Stoke Newington, N. A. Y. Chemist, can supply it. Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A Fook, at Watson's & Co., Hongkong—[Advt.]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th September, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

Wind	Force	Direction	Bar	Therm	Humid	Cloud	Sea	Vis	Remarks
W. to S.W.	5	W. to S.W.	30.1	75	85	100	1	10	Clear
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Temperature.....	55	85	85
Humidity.....	75	78	75
Direction of wind.....	SSE		NSE
Force.....	0	0	0
Weather.....	0	0	0
Rain.....	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 6th.....4
Lowest open air temperature on the 6th.....8
T. G. Trico, First Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, 27th September, 1894.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
